

Annual Report
of the
Manipur State
for the year
1902 — 1903

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

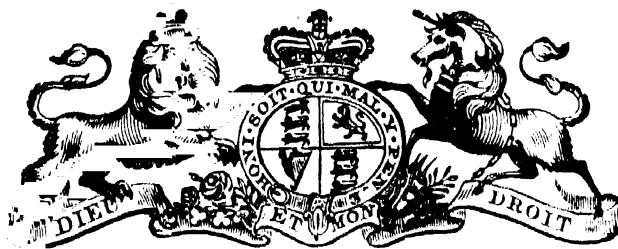
OF THE

POLITICAL AGENCY, MANIPUR.

FOR THE YEAR

1902-1903.

MAJOR A. E. WOODS, INDIAN ARMY,
OFFICIATING POLITICAL AGENT IN MANIPUR AND SUPERINTENDENT OF THE STATE.



SHILLONG :

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FROM

MAJOR ALBERT E. WOODS, INDIAN ARMY,

Offg. Political Agent in Manipur and Superintendent of the State,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM.

Manipur, the 4th May 1903.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith the Annual Administration Report of the Manipur Political Agency for the year 1902-1903, together with the usual returns.

I have the honour to be,

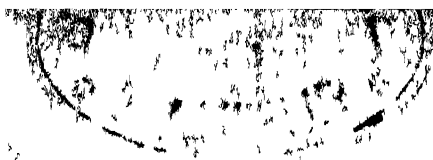
SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

-

A. E. WOODS, *Major,*

*Offg. Political Agent in Manipur and
Superintendent of the State.*



ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

POLITICAL AGENCY, MANIPUR.

FOR THE YEAR

1902-1903.

I **HOLD** the office of Political Agent and Superintendent of the State during the year under report, except from the 6th December to the 29th January, when I was on deputation in connection with the Delhi Durbar. Mr. H. A. C. Colquhoun, I.C.S., as Commandant of the Military Police and Assistant Superintendent of the State from the 1st April till the 2nd September 1902, when he was transferred to act as Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills. Mr. Colquhoun again returned to the State and officiated as Political Agent and Superintendent of the State during my absence at Delhi. Mr. Colquhoun was transferred on the 17th February 1903.

Captain J. B. Nuttall, 44th Gurkhas, was appointed tutor to His Highness the Raja and joined at Manipur on the 1st September 1902.

Mr J. W. Pritchard was appointed State Engineer and joined his appointment on the 1st September 1902.

Babu Rajkumar Raj, Sub-Deputy Collector, served in the State during the whole of the year under report.

2. I was on tour for 88 days during the year, including a visit to Shillong.

Tours.

On account of having no Assistant for a good part of the year and also my absence at Delhi, it was impossible to get out much on tour.

Frontier.

3. There were no changes in the boundaries of the State during the year.

4. The behaviour of the hill tribes was not good during the year. The following are some of the more serious cases which occurred.

Behaviour of hill tribes.

Two Tangkul Nagas of Lomlang killed a woman of their village who was said to have been a witch.

A girl of Purum Naga village was said to have been killed.

Seven men of Maram were convicted for causing the death of another man of his village.

The villages of Kodom and Rekemai rioted and killed one man of Rekemai. A serious riot took place between two *khels* of the Naga village of Lei.

The Raja of Losao, living in the Chin Hills, raided across the frontier and looted some property from the Manipur-Kuki village of Lambung.

Three Manipuris went up into the hills to trade some two or three days' march from the plains, they have disappeared, and the probability is that they have been murdered.

I have constant complaints from the Superintendent, Chin Hills, and also the Political Officer, Lushai Hills, about rows between the villages on our frontier and their villages, but without visiting these places it is very difficult to do anything. No reliance can be placed in the Manipuri *lambus*, and in out-of-the-way places have no doubt that riots, etc., go on, which are never reported to me.

There were also two serious cases of robbery reported from the hills to the south on the Lushai border. On two occasions Khonoma men were looted, these men were traders, and in one case they lost beads valued at Rs. 100 and in another case Rs. 800 worth of beads. These cases are under enquiry.

5. In Imphal, during the year, 60.49 inches of rain fell, and at Ukru in the

Rainfall and crops.

Tangkul Hill 77.88 inches were registered. In both stations the rainfall was greater than in the previous year. The rain was well distributed throughout the year, and in March both in the hills and in Imphal some four inches of rain fell.

The harvest (paddy) was a very good one, and the price per maund for rice was as low as 10 annas.

Matibatal.—This crop was not a good one on account of the late rains.

Vegetables were good and cheap, the growing of potatoes is on the increase, and the potatoes produced are very good. The harvest in the hills was a good one.

A certain amount of wheat is now grown, the *atta* is sold in the Bazar at about Rs. 4 per maund. The *atta* is not as fine as the down country *atta*, but it is fresh.

6. The statistics of trade with British India were registered at Jhirighat and at **Maq Thana**. The imports *via* Kohima are reported as worth Rs. 1,22,185, the principal imports being Kerosine oil, salt, piece-goods, yarn, etc., and the exports are reported to have been worth Rs. 78,257, as against Rs. 1,20,822 in the previous year.

Trade and manufacture.

The value of the rice exported is said to have been some Rs. 69,000, as against Rs. 1,10,067 in the previous year. I do not suppose the figures are very accurate, but still there is no doubt that the export of rice has fallen off considerably this year, due, I presume, to the regimental move and the consequent stoppage of all transport for a period of nearly two months during the cold weather. The military authorities never give timely notice, so carts have to be seized at the last moment, then there is always the question of demurrage and also the delay in payments; altogether cartmen hate working with a regiment, and many of them take their carts off the road to avoid being impressed. Cart hire is still fairly cheap, it is about Re. 1-12 a maund to Dimapur and about Re. 1 a maund from Dimapur to Manipur.

—The imports registered at Jhirighat were valued at Rs. 89,825, as against Rs. 1,21,608 during the previous year, and the exports were valued at Rs. 1,12,228, as against Rs. 1,21,985 in the preceding year, the principal imports reported being dried fish, mineral oil, betel-nuts, salt, piece-goods, etc., and the exports being timber, rice, cattle, etc.

7. Statements No. 1 and 2 show the receipts and expenditure in the State during the year, also the total receipts and expenditure for the three previous years.

Finance.

The revenue realised amounted to Rs. 3,45,262, as against Rs. 3,96,061 in the previous year. There is a slight increase under the following heads:—Foreigners' tax, Ferries, Tea seed, Law and Justice, Jail, and Miscellaneous, but large decreases under Land revenue, Hill house-tax, Fisheries, and Forests.

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,62,426, as against Rs. 4,64,505 in the previous year, the decrease in expenditure is pretty general, but there is a slight increase under a few heads. The heavy expenditure during the year was on account of His Highness the Raja's visit to Delhi, but I am glad to say that it will be very nearly covered by savings under the various heads.

The current year's closing balance is Rs. 2,89,187, as against Rs. 2,50,405, the actual closing balance of 1901-1902.

8. Babu Rajkumar Rai, Sub-Deputy Collector, was in charge of the Land

Land Revenue.

Revenue Department during the year, and was on tour for 63 days. The Sub-Deputy Collector was in charge of the treasury for some five months, and consequently it was impossible for him to go out into camp as much as I should like.

The demand for the year was Rs. 2,60,101, as against Rs. 2,57,612 in the previous year. Rupees 2,16,723, or 82.9 per cent., was realized during the year, and a sum of Rs. 41,699 was outstanding at the end of the year.

The expenditure was Rs. 24,908, as against Rs. 27,496 in the previous year, the decrease in expenditure is due to the decreased commission paid to the lakpas on account of the decrease in realization.

The decrease in the realization of the revenue before the close of the year is due to the fact that the lakpas this year have not been allowed to go out into the muffassil to collect the revenue. Hitherto the lakpas used to go out every year, in great state, and travel about their respective *pannahs* surrounded by a horde of hungry followers, who were practically billeted on the people; naturally this was very unpopular, and I had many complaints of the high-handedness of these officials and their followers, so in the interests of the people I decided to put a stop to it, and have all the revenue paid in Imphal. Needless to say, this system was not in favour with the lakpas and their followers, because it meant a certain loss of illegal revenue to them, consequently they have not tried to get the revenue in, and rumour has it that they have even retarded its coming in.

This is the first year of the new system, and I did not expect to get in the usual amount of revenue within the year, but I have no doubt it will be all right next year. Part of the arrears have come in since the close of the year, and I apprehend no difficulty in getting the balance in.

There is only the one rate for land in Manipur at present, Rs. 5 per *pari*, but this year, in accordance with the orders of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner, enquiries are being made as to the feasibility of having a differential rate without any appreciable loss of revenue. Rupees 5 per *pari*, considering the sale price of rice, is by no means a low assessment, and I am rather doubtful whether an increase would be advisable. There is no doubt that land in the outlying parts of the valley, where communication is difficult, ought not to be assessed at the same rate as land close to Imphal, where there is good road and river communication also Nagas generally have inferior land for which they pay the same as if they had the best. During the rains water communication is fairly good all over the valley but in the cold season, which is the export season, the rivers are not navigable.

There were 4,705 cases for disposal during the year, as against 3,405 in the previous year; at the close of the year, 955 cases were pending.

The Sub-Deputy Collector has worked well during the year.

9. A sum of Rs. 4,281 (including grazing fees) was realized this year, as against Rs. 4,228 in the previous year. This tax is realized in advance, but it is very probable that a good many foreigners living in the out-of-the-way parts along the Kohima road have avoided payment. This year I have appointed Subadar Gopal Singh, a pensioner of the 43rd Gurkha Rifles, mauzadar of the Foreigners' Lam, from Mantri Pukri up to Mao, and as he knows most of the foreigners, I hope he will be able to increase the revenue.

The expenditure was Rs. 240.

10. A sum of Rs. 51,294, including arrears, was realized during the year, against Rs. 63,566 in the previous year. The arrears were rather larger than usual, and I cannot account for this except that I suppose the Lam Subadars took very little trouble to induce the Nagas to bring in their revenue during the time I was absent at Delhi, and also owing to my absence from the State for nearly two months and there being no Assistant during the touring season, the hills were not visited except at the end of March, when I made a short tour in the Tangkul Hill. I feel quite convinced that the Nagas are not unwilling to pay their revenue in the proper time, but the system is bad in the hills. The hills are divided into five *lams* with a Manipuri in charge of each *lam* called a Lam Subadar, and some eight Manipuri *lambus* or peons.

These Lam Subadars, with their peons, are all powerful, and it is a matter of common knowledge that they bleed the wretched Nagas on every occasion. The Nagas are afraid to complain, because they fear that at some future period they will again be left to the tender mercies of the Manipuris. I believe it is quite possible to work the Nagas here under the system which prevails in the Naga Hills, and without a number of Manipuris to prey on them; as an illustration, I may state that last year I dismissed the Subadar and some five *lambus* of the Tangkul Lam for malpractices, and there are now only some three *lambus* in the *lam*, still the revenue in that *lam* was rather less in arrears than in the other *lams*, although there was no Subadar and only half the number of peons!

Hitherto Nagas living in the valley have been charged hill house-tax in addition to the ordinary land revenue. This was most unfair, because it meant that every house was charged for, as if it stood on three-fifths of a *pari* of land! Whereas practically there is only the house site itself, Nagas do not have large enclosures like Manipuris. The Naga has always been very badly treated, he is the beast of burden of the valley, and still, although getting much inferior land, he was far more heavily taxed than the Manipuri.

From this year the house-tax will be abolished for Nagas living in the plains, who pay land revenue, and they will be assessed the same as an ordinary raiyat paying the minimum amount for *bari* land.

11. The fisheries again suffered loss this year. On account of the heavy floods during the spawning season, a good deal of the water in places had to be let go, and consequently there was a decrease of fish in some fisheries. The sale price of most of the

fisheries has been steadily going up, owing to reckless bidding, with the result that the leasees are unable to pay. If a fishery is close to a village, the villagers are forced to bid up for it, in order to prevent outsiders getting in. Under the circumstances, I intend this year, as far as possible, to settle the fisheries with the villagers themselves at an average price for a term of three years, and I am in hopes that this system will work more satisfactorily than the old one.

The fisheries this year were sold for Rs. 30,006, as against Rs. 31,731 in the previous year. Rupees 26,809 were collected during the year, some Rs. 1,200 have been collected since the close of the year, but I fancy it will be difficult to collect the balance.

There was no expenditure connected with the collections of this revenue.

12. The Jhirighat ferry, the only ferry in the State, was sold for Rs. 1,006; of this amount, the Manipur State receives a half share, and this sum was credited to the State during the year, as well as Rs. 113 arrears from last year.

Ferry.

13. In [the valley the brine-wells were leased for Rs. 4,308 in all but one case to the villagers, and the full amount was collected during the year.

Salt.

Apparently there is no desire on the part of the Nagas to work the wells in the hills, and, until I can manage to visit the salt-wells, it is impossible to say how matters stand. The present system is that the State supplies iron *karais* or pots for boiling the brine in, and charges a revenue of Re. 1 on each *karai* for 10 months in the year, apparently, allowing 2 months for the men to cultivate. The Nagas say that they do not work all the *karass* that they have, and, therefore, they can only pay for those they work. There is no doubt that the Lam Subadar and lambus have made the salt business an unprofitable one for the Nagas.

The nominal demand this year was Rs. 2,520, whereas only Rs. 994 has been collected.

There is an expenditure under this head of Rs. 1,191.

14. The Jhiri forest was again this year worked by the Forest Department under the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Cachar, and a sum, excluding 25 per cent. for working charges, of Rs. 20,093 was credited to the State.

Forests.

The establishment to preserve the two small forest reserves close to Imphal cost Rs. 587.

15. The tea-seed was fairly plentiful this year, but there was absolutely no demand for it. Only some 9 maunds were sold at Rs. 25 per maund. A sum of Rs. 249 was spent in the collection of the tea-seed, so the State has lost.

Tea-seed.

16. There are no excise shops in the State. A few cases have happened, in which persons were caught outside the State in possession of opium, said to have been made in Manipur, so I am considering the advisability of altogether prohibiting the poppy cultivation in the State. The poppy is grown to a certain extent by the Muhammadans only; hitherto it was not considered necessary to prohibit cultivation, because it was supposed to be so insignificant, but doubtless the cultivation of the poppy and export of opium would be very profitable, indeed, and I fear the Manipuri could not resist the temptation.

Excise and opium.

Kubo Valley compensation.

17. The usual sum of Rs. 6,270 was received.

Miscellaneous.

18. The receipts under this head were Rs. 5,495.

19. The following paragraphs deal with the various branches of the Administration other than those noticed under the head of revenue.

20. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 80,455, as against Rs. 1,14,853 last year and Rs. 27,246 in the year 1900-1901. The expenditure was heavy this year on account of His Highness the Raja's visit to Delhi. The cost of His Highness the Raja's visit to Delhi was Rs. 34,346.

Raja's Civil List.

21. The expenditure under this head was Rs. 9,439, as against Rs. 8,936 in the previous year.

22. A sum of Rs. 81,180 was spent on State public works during the year, as against Rs. 1,37,250 in the previous year. This sum included the usual contribution of Rs. 80,000 towards the upkeep of the Manipur-Dimapur cart-road. The largest expenditure, some Rs. 27,000, was for stock, tools and plant. A large amount of stock had to be purchased, as the old wooden bridges are being replaced, as quickly as possible, by corrugated iron drain pipes.

Wooden bridges are most expensive to erect and keep in repair.

On account of the absence of the State Engineer and myself at Delhi for nearly two months of the cold weather, the repairs to the Cachar-Manipur bridle-path were not carried out, and I regret to say that the bridle-path was not in good condition when the Honourable the Chief Commissioner travelled down it. The road was worse than it should have been, as the Superintendent of Kheddahs, Burma, drove some 70 elephants up it, with the result that nearly all the small bridges and culverts were broken down, and where not broken down, they were so shaky that it was dangerous to cross them. All repairs to buildings in the valley were duly carried out. The new court-houses for the *chi ap* and the *panchayat* have been sanctioned, and these works will be carried out this year.

23. There have been no changes in cantonment since last year, except that the site of the old State jail has been handed over to the military, and is now used, I believe, for transport lines.

Cantonment.

I regret to say that during the year nothing has been done to supply the cantonments with drinking water, and I have again this year reluctantly been compelled to give up a State tank, situated close to the dāk bungalow outside cantonments, for the use of the regiment. The barracks are the best I have ever seen for native troops, and in fact better than many I have seen occupied by British troops.

The whole cantonments are excellent, but there is no drinking water-supply, which is a very serious drawback. Wells have been tried and failed, and the water scheme to bring water from Kanjupkul has come to nothing, as it was bound to do, when it was proposed to burden the State with such an expensive scheme—a scheme, to carry out which the expenditure would have been very great, and the result very doubtful. Cantonments ought certainly to be provided with some sort of a wholesome drinking water-supply within the cantonment boundaries, and I should say a large reserve tank would be sufficient and could be excavated at comparatively small cost.

The Throne room, Fort, and Durbar have been renovated, if not beautified.

24. I am glad to say that the general health during the year was exceptionally good. Rain fell during the last quarter of the year, and the river actually rose a few feet which, I fancy, did a lot of good in sweeping away many impurities.

Public health and sanitation.

The Imphal dispensary is the only one in the State. There were 179 in-door patients, as against 169 in the previous year; 18 were foreigners and the remainder State subjects, mostly Nagas. There were 3 major operations, including 18 stone cases. All these cases were successfully treated. Minor operations were 252, as against 216 in the previous year. The treatment of out-door patients fell off considerably, there being only 8,379 treated, as against 10,048 in the previous year. The cause of this decrease is due partly to the change of Hospital Assistant, and partly to the change of Civil Surgeons, Manipur having been favoured with four Civil Surgeons during the year. There is no doubt that the frequent transfer of medical officers accounts very largely for the want of confidence that the people have in dispensaries, especially in a place like Manipur, where, unless an officer remains some time, he knows nothing of the language and customs of the people. At present neither the Civil Surgeon nor the Hospital Assistant in charge can speak Manipuri, consequently some understrapper has to interpret, and very often the interpretation is, I fancy, very free!

During the year the Honourable the Chief Commissioner sanctioned the services of a Hospital Assistant being lent to the State, a man was appointed and joined, but before he could hardly settle down here, he was ordered away again, and up to date no one has come in his place. Government supplies a Hospital Assistant for the dispensary and a grant-in-aid for medicine of Rs. 650.

The total expenditure on the dispensary came to Rs. 6,183/- as against Rs. 6,147 in the previous year.

I hear the present Hospital Assistant, who has only been a few months here, is under orders of transfer!

There were 17,229 primary vaccinations with 98.17 per cent. successful.

I regret to say that there were 40 cases of drowning reported during the year, mostly infants falling into tanks. Last year I issued orders, making it compulsory for every one to fence in water adjacent to dwelling houses. I hope this will tend to avert the mortality. It is strange how callous the Manipuris are, they are fond of their children, but still they take no precaution to prevent these accidents. Every hour of the day you see brown little miles playing on the edges of the tanks with not a soul near them, it is surprising that the death roll is so low as it is!

25. In the Agency Court, there were 30 criminal cases reported, and two cases were pending from the previous year. Nineteen cases were brought to trial, 3 persons were acquitted and 17 convicted. There was only one serious case: an Assamese cart-owner was murdered by two of his rivers, the murder took place quite close to the old site of the Kongaem guard, on the Manipur-Mao road. The wretched man was beaten to death by a Gurkhal and a Manipuri, both the men were brought to trial, convicted, and sentenced to transportation for life.

There were 138 civil cases instituted during the year and 6 pending from the previous year. In 101 cases, decree was in favour of plaintiff and in one case of defendant. Twenty-two cases were dismissed and 12 compromised, and 8 were pending at the close of the year. Rupees 1,243 worth of court-fee stamps were sold during the year.

In the Court of the Superintendent of the State 260 criminal cases were reported during the year; 115 cases were brought to trial, 51 persons being acquitted and 195 convicted. Most of the cases were theft, house-breaking and theft of cattle, but there were four murder cases and one culpable homicide. These cases were as follows:

Two Tangkul Nagas of Lamlang villages murdered a woman, because she was said to have been a witch, and to have caused the death of relations of the murderers. It is strange how amongst the Tangkuls, who are the most civilized of the Hill Nagas, such a belief still prevails. Both men confessed and were convicted and sentenced, one to six years' rigorous imprisonment and one to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

A Naga of Rekemai was charged with killing a girl of Purum. The accused was acquitted, there was absolutely no evidence against him or even as to the cause of the girl's death.

Six men of Fundrat Khunao, on the Burma frontier, were killed by men from one of the Somra villages. I ascertained that Fundrat Khunao is just outside Manipur territory, and as Somra is also outside, no action was taken in the matter.

Seven men of Maram were charged with causing the death of another man of their village; they were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment from six to four years.

A man of Kodom was charged with having caused the death of a man of Rekemai during a riot. The man was acquitted, as the evidence was not good enough.

There were 456 miscellaneous cases during the year and 45 pending from last year; 444 cases were disposed of and 57 were pending at the close of the year.

There were 116 civil appeals instituted during the year and 22 were pending from the previous year. One hundred and thirty-five were disposed of and 3 were pending at the close of the year; 8 criminal appeals were instituted during the year and one was pending from the previous year, all were disposed of before the close of the year.

The *chirap* Court decided 70 criminal and 293 civil cases during the year, also 5 criminal and 71 civil appeals. At the beginning of the year there were 95 appeal cases and 880 original cases pending; 97 appeals and 391 cases were instituted during the year.

In the town *panchayat* there were 43 criminal and 726 civil suits filed during the year, and 5 criminal and 323 civil suits were pending from the previous year; 40 criminal and 678 civil suits were disposed of during the year, so 8 criminal and 361 civil suits were pending at the end of the year. During the year one of the members of the court died and two had to be removed on account of malpractices. In their places I put educated and fairly influential men, and I am glad to say the newly constituted Bench has been working well, and from what I can hear, they have the confidence of the people. The old members could hardly write their own names.

Two new rural *panchayats* were appointed during the year, one at Bishenpur and another at Moirang. At present there are 8 rural *panchayats*, but some three or four more are necessary, and I hope to be able to appoint them as soon as I can visit the localities where they will be situated. When the full number of *panchayats* are appointed, the work in the *chirap* and *sadr* courts will be much less. Small court-houses are being built for each *panchayat* which, I hope, whilst adding to the dignity

of the court, will also enable them to do better work. The members are all chosen by ballot, and I find that the villagers take the keenest interest in the elections.

26. The strength of the Military Police Battalion at the close of the year was 12

P line.

Native officers, 46 non-commissioned officers, 302 sepoy, 3 buglers, and 6 drill instructors. I am gradually reducing

the strength of the battalion by some 75 rifles, so there is no recruiting at present. I regret to say that the efficiency of the battalion is certainly suffering for the want of a Commandant. The last Military Commandant was Captain Cole, and certainly the battalion was different then.

The outpost at Powi was withdrawn during the year, as it was unnecessary.

The strength of the Civil Police remained the same during the year. The Civil Police are only employed within the jurisdiction of Imphal. Outside Imphal the *chaukidars* perform the duties of rural policeman, and as all *chaukidars* are elected by the people, the system works pretty well.

The cost of the police was Rs. ^{70,425}~~69,890~~ during the year, as against Rs. 79,330 in the previous year; the decrease in expenditure this year is due partly to the absence of a Commandant for a considerable portion of the year and partly to the reduction of the force.

27. During the year 170 convicts, 210 under-trial and 20 civil prisoners were

Jail.

admitted into the jail.

The daily average population was 52.40. There were no escapes and no deaths. Daily average sick was 2.65. The expenditure was Rs. ^{11,288}~~11,288~~, as against Rs. 7,137 in the previous year. The increase in expenditure is due to the cost of building the new jail. The new jail is surrounded by a brick wall enclosing an area of 908 acre.

The new jail was occupied before the close of the year. The convicts have been generally occupied on extramural labour, but now that the new jail has a good area for workshops, etc., inside, the convicts will have to do a little more uncongenial work. I have now an oil-mill working, and two more will be erected shortly. A number of convicts were released at the time of the King-Emperor's Coronation, but I regret to say that quite a lot of them have returned to the jail. Stealing to the Manipuri seems to be like opium to an opium-eater. They cannot resist it.

28. During the year, no new schools were opened. There were 16 *pathsalas*, the Johnstone Middle English School, and the Girls' school. The average daily attendance was 897.16.

Education.

There was a decrease in the number of boys attending school. Mr. Pettigrew, Honorary Inspector of Schools, attributes the decrease principally to having done away with Bengali in the *pathsalas* and also to insisting on a better average of attendance at schools. Bengali has been since re-introduced, as it is no doubt the wish of the people to have their children taught that language.

The Girls' school succeeded no better than I thought it would, and it had to be closed at the end of the year.

The Reverend Mr. Pettigrew, missionary to the Tangkuls, kindly continued to act as Honorary Inspector of State schools during the year. Mr. Pettigrew takes a great interest in educational matters and has a school for Nagas at Ukrul. Some of the boys speak and read English very creditably.

29. There were no changes in either the postal or telegraph services during the year, except that Tammu *dak*, which used to go twice a week, now only goes once. There is very little commu-

Post and Telegraph.

nication with Burma, and I found that the mail from Tammu to Kendat only goes once a week, so there was no necessity for a *dak* more often from Manipur. The cost to the State for the Tammu and Kohima lines was Rs. 3,940, as against Rs. 4,341 in the previous year.

Government maintains the line from Silchar to Manipur, by which the down country mail comes; it worked well during the year. The parcels post at one time was very bad, but a few complaints to the Director General of the Post Office, India, have put things on a much better footing, and the parcels are now delivered within a reasonable time.

30. Miscellaneous expenditure this year was Rs. 3,845, as against Rs. 7,926 in

Miscellaneous expenditure

the previous year.

51. There were 36 guns licensed at the end of the year. Four new license were granted during the year and five licenses cancelled. Twenty-eight gun licenses are held by British subjects and 8 by State subjects.

The following guns were confiscated from Nagas and others during the year and destroyed :

Flint guns	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cap "	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Revolvers	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	21

Very few guns came in this year ; the lambus of course say there are none, but it is impossible to believe them, as there are many complaints, both from Lushai land and the Chin Hills, that guns are easily procurable in Manipur. Probably there is a good deal of truth in these complaints, but as long as one has to depend on the Lam Subadar, and his myrmidons to bring them in, I am afraid not many will be confiscated ; it pays the lambu far better to accept a bribe from the Naga not to split on him, than it does to bring in the gun. No doubt if one could tour amongst the Nagas, the result would be somewhat different.

32. The 3rd Brahmins were in garrison in Manipur until February, when they were relieved by the headquarters and six companies of the 43rd Gurkha Rifles.

The strength of the Manipur garrison has been reduced to 6 companies instead of a regiment. This reduction I consider unwise, more especially as the Kohima garrison, which was really a reserve, has also been reduced.

The Kaopum and Kala Naga outposts were held as usual by the military during the year.

33. The Honourable the Chief Commissioner visited Manipur in February, coming through Kohima, and then went on to Cachar. During his stay, the Honourable the Chief Commissioner held a Durbar, when all the leading gentlemen were presented to him.

Brigadier-General Sir A. Reid, K.C.B., visited Manipur on inspection duty during the year.

34. Zilla Gumba Singh, son of Sir Chandra Kirti Singh, who was transferred to Hazaribagh last year, died in the month of October 1902. There were no other casualties.

35. His Highness Raja Chura Chand Singh was in residence in Manipur during the year, except for a period of some two months, when he attended the Delhi Durbar. His Highness, with his half-brother Rajkumar Digendra Singh, occupy the house which was built for their visit in 1898. Captain Nuttall, 44th Gurkha Rifles, Tutor to His Highness the Raja and Rajkumar Digendra Singh, occupies the Assistant Superintendent's house, which is quite close to His Highness the Raja's.

The new palace has not been commenced as yet. The late Mr. Arundel, Consulting Architect to the Government of Assam, was asked to design a suitable building, but his designs were not approved of, and Mr. Mitchell, Executive Engineer, has now submitted designs which are under consideration. A certain amount of materials have been collected, so that the work can be taken in hand as soon as the plans are approved of.

36. The Agency Office under the Superintendent Rai Rasik Lal Kundu, Bahadur, and the State Office under the Superintendent Babu Bama Charan Mukherjee worked well during the year.

Babu Nithor Nath Banerjee, who was in charge of the Delhi Durbar accounts, and who accompanied me to Delhi, worked very satisfactorily.

37. The great event of the year was the visit of His Highness the Raja to Delhi, the Raja having been invited by His Excellency the Viceroy to attend the Coronation ceremonies.

His Highness and party left Imphal on the 6th December. The party consisted of Captain Nuttall, 44th Gurkha Rifles, Tutor, Mr. J. W. Pritchard, State Engineer, one Native officer and 20 rifles, State Police, as escort, 20 private servants of the Raja, 16 Polo players, and 20 Polo ponies.

The party halted one day at Cachar and two days at Calcutta *en route* to Delhi, where they arrived on the 28th December. The Manipur camp was some five miles away from the Central camps, close to the Assam Provincial Camp. His Highness took part in the elephant procession at the State entry, the Raja of Bamra having very kindly lent an elephant for the occasion. The Raja was present at all the State ceremonies, etc., which took place at Delhi, and, after the ceremonies were over, took the opportunity to pay a flying visit to Brindaban.

The Manipur party left Delhi on the 16th January by a special train and reached Manipur on the 30th January, having had only one day's halt *en route*. I regret to say that, after going to the expense and trouble of taking up a couple of Manipuri Polo teams and ponies to play an exhibition game, the Delhi Polo Club treated us very badly. The original date fixed for the Polo was 7th January, but at the last moment the date was changed, and we were told to play on the 9th. The 9th January was the date fixed for the Polo and the Foot-ball finals, and the Gilgit Polo teams were also giving an exhibition game that day, consequently with all these exciting events going on, practically at the same time, very few people had an opportunity of seeing the Manipuris' play. Not only were we disappointed, but also a great number of people, who were very anxious to see the game as played in the home of polo. There was little or no sickness amongst the Manipur party, and all returned very pleased with every thing they had seen, and, I sincerely trust, a little more enlightened.

I accompanied the Raja and party as far as Cachar and then went on ahead to Delhi; on the return journey I accompanied the party.

A. E. WOODS, *Major, Indian Army,*

*Offg. Political Agent in Manipur and
Superintendent of the State.*



STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT No. 1.

Receipts of the Manipur State for 1902-1903.

No.	Heads of Revenue.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Land Revenue ...	...	...	...	2,20,997
2	Owner's Tax ...	2,602	4,429	4,208	4,281
3	House-tax ...	...	...	...	51,294
4	Herries ...	...	...	...	28,080
5	Imports ...	...	...	...	...
6	Exports ...	...	...	...	616
7	Land Revenue ...	...	...	...	8,527
8	Forests ...	...	...	...	20,091
9	Tea-land ...	...	...	...	225
10	Law and Justice ...	...	...	...	1,227
11	Jail ...	...	...	...	97
12	Excise ...	...	...	...	...
13	Kubu Valley Compensation ...	...	...	...	6,270
14	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	5,445-12,408
	Total ...	4,00,087	3,87,828	3,96,081	3,45,202-350,115
	Add—Opening Balance ...	...	...	...	2,50,405*
	Grand total ...	...	...	...	5,95,607-6,00,520

* Closing balance of Rs. 2,51,401, shown in report for 1901-1902, reduced by Rs. 1,096 owing to an expenditure of this amount having been adjusted after the completion of the report for that year.

STATEMENT No. 2.

Expenditure of the Manipur State for 1902-1903.

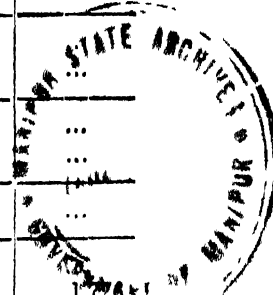
No.	Heads of Expenditure.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Land Revenue ...	...	...	...	24,003
2	Hill House-tax ...	...	...	...	3,412
3	Salt Revenue ...	...	...	...	1,191
4	Forests ...	...	...	...	587
5	Tea-land ...	...	...	...	249
6	Raja's Civil List ...	...	...	...	89,133
7	Establishment and Contingencies ...	...	...	...	9,439
8	State Works ...	...	...	...	81,180
9	Police ...	...	...	...	89,800
10	Jail ...	...	...	...	14,200
11	Medical ...	...	...	...	6,100
12	Education ...	...	...	...	13,554
13	Postal ...	...	...	...	3,940
14	Expedition and Tour ...	...	...	...	...
15	Tribute ...	...	...	...	50,000
16	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	3,815
	Total ...	3,12,385	3,78,192	4,64,505*	2,82,420-3,63,654
	Add—Closing Balance ...	...	...	...	2,23,157-236,866
	Grand total ...	...	...	...	5,05,577-6,00,520

* An additional expenditure, amounting to Rs. 11,000, adjusted after the completion of the report for 1901-1902, in which the total expenditure was shown as Rs. 4,53,505.

STATEMENT No. 1.

Actual Collections against the Demands of the State ~~Revenue~~ for 1898-1899.

No.	Heads of Receipts.			Demands.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balance in arrear.
1	2			3	4	5	6
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Land Revenue	...	{ Arrear ...	9,946	4,274	5,653	19
			{ Current ...	2,60,191	2,16,723	1,769	41,699
			Total ...	2,70,137	2,20,997	7,422	41,718
2	Foreigner's Tax	...	{ Arrear ...	70	70	...	...
			{ Current ...	4,211	4,211	...	...
			Total ...	4,281	4,281	...	...
3	Hill House-tax	...	{ Arrear ...	3,725	3,725	...	...
			{ Current ...	55,910	47,509	...	8,331
			Total ...	59,635	51,234	...	8,331
4	Fisheries	...	{ Arrear ...	2,984	1,271	533	1,180
			{ Current ...	30,007	26,809	...	3,198
			Total ...	32,991	28,080	533	4,378
5	Stamps	...	{ Arrear ...	...	...	...	...
			{ Current ...	...	...	...	...
6	Ferry	...	{ Arrear ...	113	113	...	...
			{ Current ...	503	503	...	...
			Total ...	616	616	...	...
7	Salt Revenue	...	{ Arrear ...	1,225	1,225	...	...
			{ Current ...	7,028	5,302	...	1,726
			Total ...	8,253	6,527	...	1,726
8	Forest Revenue	...	{ Arrear ...	...	...	...	...
			{ Current ...	20,093	20,093	...	...
			Total ...	20,093	20,093	...	...
9	Tea-seed	...	{ Arrear ...	...	...	...	...
			{ Current ...	225	225	...	...
			Total ...	225	225	...	...
10	Law and Justice	...	{ Arrear ...	...	...	...	...
			{ Current ...	1,227	1,227	...	...
			Total ...	1,227	1,227	...	...
11	Jail	...	{ Arrear ...	...	...	...	...
			{ Current ...	97	97	...	...
			Total ...	97	97	...	...
12	Excise	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Kubo Valley Compensation	Current	...	6,270	6,270	...	...
		Total	...	6,270	6,270	...	...
14	Miscellaneous	...	{ Arrear ...	...	...	...	...
			{ Current ...	5,495	5,495	...	...
			Total ...	5,495	5,495	...	...
	Grand total	...	...	4,09,310	3,45,202	7,955	56,153



STATEMENT No. 4.

Rainfall Report for Manipur.

Serial No.	Name of month.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	April 1902 ...	...	...	...	...	8.65
2	May " ...	...	...	...	...	8.10
3	June " ...	...	...	...	...	18.56
4	July " ...	...	...	...	...	4.81
5	August " ...	...	...	...	...	8.34
6	September " ...	...	...	...	...	7.24
7	October " ...	...	...	...	...	3.79
8	November " ...	...	...	...	...	0.47
9	December " ...	...	...	...	...	0.47
10	January 1903 ...	...	...	...	...	0.52
11	February " ...	...	...	...	...	0.50
12	March " ...	...	...	...	...	4.04
	Total ...	72.28	100.66	49.68	57.19	60.49

STATEMENT No. 5.

No.	Name of pargana or tashil.		Demands.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.
1	2		3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahalup	{ Arrear ...	2,682	723	1,959	...
		{ Current ...	58,330	49,373	354	8,603
		Total ...	61,012	50,096	2,313	8,603
2	Naharup	{ Arrear ...	1,981	856	1,121	4
		{ Current ...	56,797	47,847	382	8,568
		Total ...	58,778	48,703	1,503	8,572
3	Khabam	{ Arrear ...	1,082	666	408	8
		{ Current ...	48,206	38,518	331	9,417
		Total ...	49,288	39,184	739	9,425
4	Laifam	{ Arrear ...	2,231	969	1,256	6
		{ Current ...	55,190	43,737	232	11,221
		Total ...	57,421	44,706	1,488	11,227
5	Imphal	{ Arrear ...	1,970	1,060	909	1
		{ Current ...	41,608	37,248	470	3,890
		Total ...	43,578	38,308	1,379	3,891
	Total	{ Arrear ...	9,940	4,274	5,653	19
		{ Current ...	2,60,191	2,16,723	1,769	41,699
	Grand total	...	2,70,137	2,20,997	7,422	41,718

STATEMENT No. 1.

Expenditure.			Receipts.		
Serial No.	Name of section.	Amount.	Serial No.	Description.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1	Sub-Deputy Collector's pay	2,901	1	Revenues—	
2	Office establishment ...	3,205		(A) Arrear ...	4,274
3	Field establishment ...	5,260		(B) Current ...	2,16,723
4	Lakpa's commission ...	12,418	2	Miscellaneous ...	...
5	Contingencies ...	1,119			213*
Total ...		24,903	Total ...		2,21,210

Included into head No. 14.

STATEMENT No. 7.

Nature of cases.	Pending on 1st April 1902.	Instituted during the year.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of.		Total disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.
				Ex parte.	Contested.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
New land ...	296	1,028	1,323	775	5	780	543
Mutations ...	35	1,528	1,563	1,346	17	1,363	200
Miscellaneous—							
Objection to survey ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other cases ...	47	614	661	328	125	453	208
Execution ...	4	18	22	...	18	18	4
Relinquishment ...	...	1,136	1,136	1,136	...	1,136	...
Total ...	381	4,324	4,705	3,585	165	3,750	955

STATEMENT No. 8.

Hill House-tax.

Arrear or current.				Demand.	Collections, 1902-1903.	Balance.	Collections of 1901-1902.
1				2	3	4	5
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arrear ...	...	...	...	3,725	3,725	...	...
Current ...	...	...	...	55,900	47,569	8,331	...
Total ...	...	...	...	59,625	51,294	8,331	63,566

STATEMENT No. 9.
Raja's Civil List Expenditure.

Serial No.	Detailed heads.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Allowance to Principal and house-guardian ...	...	116
2	Gratuity paid to Probhu Narayan ...	...	727
3	European Tutor of the Raja and half-brother ...	...	5,384
4	Raja's personal establishment ...	...	1,228
5	Maintenance of Raja's family and temple ...	...	8,848
6	Pensions to exiles and detenus ...	...	8,272
7	Maintenance of the Andaman prisoners ...	...	1,497
8	Expenses in connection with the Delhi Durbar ...	...	42,030*
9	Personal allowance of His Highness the Raja and half-brother ...	...	9,000
10	Raja's holy thread ceremony ...	...	6,010
11	Purchase of clothing for His Highness the Raja ...	...	4,612
12	Miscellaneous ...	...	2,701
	Grand total ...	1,14,853†	80,455

* This was the gross amount drawn, and out of this Rs. 7,684 is to be refunded to the State.

† Additional expenditure, amounting to Rs. 789, adjusted after the compilation of the report for 1901-1902.

STATEMENT No. 10. ✓

State Public Works Expenditure during the year 1902-1903.

Serial No.	Detailed heads.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
1	State Engineer ...	...	3,410
2	Cachar road—		
	Repairs to road ...	...	2,354
	Establishment ...	...	3,883
	Total ...	...	6,237
3	Station and Valley—		
	Construction of, and repairs to, buildings ...	...	5,904
	Repairs to tanks ...	...	235
	„ „ bridges ...	...	641
	„ „ roads ...	...	242
	„ „ river bunds ...	...	1,467
	Stock (materials) ...	...	23,099
	Tools, plants, and miscellaneous ...	...	4,099
	Establishment ...	...	5,756
	Total ...	...	41,533
	Manipur-Mao cart-road—		
	State contribution to repairs ...	...	30,000
	Grand total ...	1,37,250	81,180

STATEMENT No. 11
Medical Expenditure for 1902-1903.

No.	Detailed sub-heads.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Allowance of the Civil Surgeon ... ..	..	1,217
2	Travelling allowance ... ..	...	315
3	Hospital establishment ... ..	...	748
4	Bazar medicines ... ..	...	329
5	European " ... ..	...	813
6	Diet of patients ... ..	...	646
7	Buildings ... ..	..	59
8	Miscellaneous ... ..	...	473
	Total	4,558	4,630
	<i>Vaccinations.</i>		
	Establishment ... ..	...	834
	Contingencies ... ..	...	710
	Total	1,320	1,553
	Grand total	5,878*	6,183

Additional expenditure, amounting to Rs. 269, adjusted after the compilation of the report for 1901-1902.

STATEMENT No. 12.
Strength of the State Military Police.

Particulars	Sanctioned strength.	Strength on 31st March 1902.	Strength on 31st March 1903.
1	2	3	4
European officer	1	1	...
Native officers	13	13	12
Non-commissioned officers	50	50	46
Sepoys	334	333	302
Buglers	4	4	3
Drill instructors	6	6	6
Total	408	107	769

STATEMENT No. 13.
Expenditure under head "State Police"

Serial No.	Detailed heads.	1901-1902.	1902-1903
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Pay, local allowance, etc., of Commandant ... ..	..	7,385
2	Travelling allowance ... ..	...	45
3	Pay of the force ... ..	...	41,325
4	Pay of the Civil Police establishment ... ..	..	7,343
5	Barracks and buildings ... ..	..	411
6	Arms and accoutrements ... ..	..	230
7	Medical charges ... ..	...	205
8	Clothing ... ..	...	3,672
9	Miscellaneous ... ..	..	6,263
	Total	79,330	69,890

Annual Report of the Government of India

Serial No.	Particulars.	Detained prisoners.	Under-trial prisoners.	Civil prisoners.	Total number of prisoners.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Number of admissions during the year ...	179	210	20	409
2	Daily average of confinement ...	43.56	7.65	1.19	52.40
3	Number of confinements on 31st March 1903 ...	44	20	3	67
4	Daily average of sick ...	...	...	...	2.65
5	Number of deaths ...	...	...	...	...
6	" escapes ...	...	...	...	...
7	" recaptures ...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. 15.

State Expenditure under head "Jail" for 1902-1903.

Serial No.	Detailed sub-heads	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Buildings ...	...	7,270
2	Rations ..	...	1,188
3	Clothing ...	...	471
4	Establishment ...	...	1,424
5	Miscellaneous ...	...	309
6	Bank ...	...	614
	Total ...	7,137*	11,288

* Additional expenditure, amounting to Rs. 23, adjusted after the completion of the report for 1901-1902.

STATEMENT No. 16.

Expenditure under head "Education" for 1902-1903.

Serial No.	Detailed sub-heads	1901-1902.	1902-1903
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Contribution to Johnstone School ...	...	2,400
2	Pay of establishment ...	...	8,500
3	Purchase of books and stationery ...	...	2,920
4	Purchase of furniture ...	...	63
5	Buildings ..	...	258
6	Inspection ...	...	523
7	Scholarships ..	...	1,178
8	Miscellaneous ...	...	16
	Total ...	15,557	15,858

STATEMENT No. 17.

Showing the Number of Schools, Number of Scholars, and Average Attendance.

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on the roll on the 31st March 1902.	Number of scholars on the roll on the 31st March 1903	Average attendance for the year.
1	2	3	4	5
Middle English school ...	1	73	102	79.5
Primary schools, Boys' ...	17	1,328	1,079	879.91
Do to, Girls' ...	1	21	38	17.5



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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

POLITICAL AGENCY, MANIPUR.

FOR THE YEAR

1902-1903.

BY

MAJOR A. E. WOODS, INDIAN ARMY,
OFFICIATING POLITICAL AGENT IN MANIPUR AND SUPERINTENDENT OF THE STATE



SHILLONG :
PRINTED AT THE ASSAM SECRETARIAT PRINTING OFFICE.

1903.

